

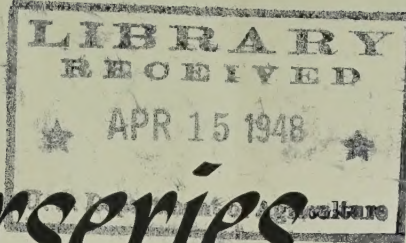
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Oak Park Nurseries

EAST PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.



EVERGREENS



JAPANESE YEW



AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE



PFITZER JUNIPER

AUSTRIAN
PINE



→
CANADA
HEMLOCK



HINODEGIRI
AZALEA



OAK PARK



NURSERIES

Established in 1888

LESLIE H. MACROBBIE
Owner

LESLIE S. MACROBBIE
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Member of

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN
LONG ISLAND NURSEYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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Some of Our Specialties

Hemlocks (Tsuga)

Flowering Crabs (Malus)

Yews (Taxus)

Flowering Cherries (Prunus)

Dogwoods (Cornus)

Fruit Trees and Berry Plants

GUARANTEE

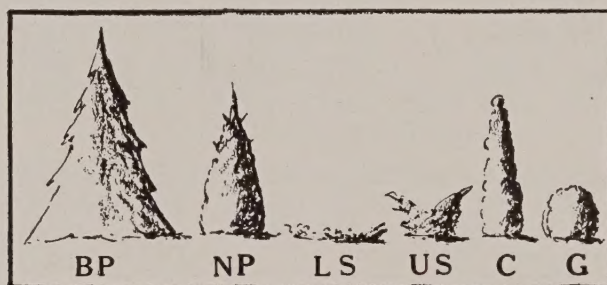
If nursery stock purchased from us at list prices has been given proper care after planting, we will replace any that dies from natural causes within six months from date of planting. On all replacement orders, delivery and planting charges are borne by the customer. This guarantee does not cover losses from drought, severe winters, storms, insect injury, disease, or other factors beyond our control. We do not guarantee stock transplanted on customer's property, nor will we be responsible for more than the original purchase price.

If no price list accompanies this catalog, ask for our current price list applying to Catalog No. 471.

EVERGREEN CONIFERS

for Permanent Beauty

ONE of Nature's outstanding groups, the coniferous evergreens are gracious and cool-looking in summer and cozy and comfortable in winter. With greens of every shade and hue, charmingly contrasted with blue, gold and gray, their foliage is always pleasing. Pyramidal, globular or spreading, there are forms for every use. We are proud of our skillfully grown evergreens, confident that they will please the most discriminating buyers.



EVERGREEN CONTOURS

BP—Broad Pyramidal
NP—Narrow Pyramidal

LS—Low Spreading
US—Upright Spreading

C—Columnar
G—Globular

A guide in the selection of the various shapes of evergreens. Reference is more to ultimate habit of growth than to the shape of young plants in the nursery rows. Key letters correspond with letters following plant names.

Figures following plant names and in *italics* indicate approximate height at maturity.

All evergreens dug, balled and burlapped (B&B) at list prices.

FIRS

White Fir (*Abies concolor*) BP 70'—Most beautiful of the North American Firs. Flat, dark green needles with silvery blue tinge.

Veitch Fir (*Abies veitchi*) BP 80'—A rapid grower with picturesque branches in tiers. Dark, shiny green needles with two silvery bands beneath.

CYPRESSES

Scarab Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana allumi*) NP 40'—Narrow spire-like growth with steel-blue foliage.

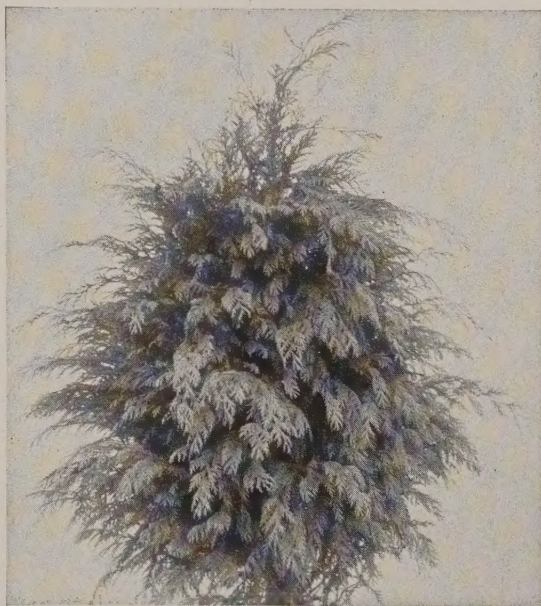
Sawara Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*) BP 30'—Same as Golden Sawara Cypress, but has light green foliage.

Golden Sawara Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea*) BP 30'—Dense, conical habit with rather feathery gold-tipped foliage.

Plume Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*) BP 30'—Dense, conical habit with soft, feathery, light green foliage.

Goldenplume Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*) BP 30'—Dense, conical habit with new growth tipped bright, golden yellow.

Moss Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*) BP 30'—Dense, conical habit with soft, mossy, gray-blue foliage.



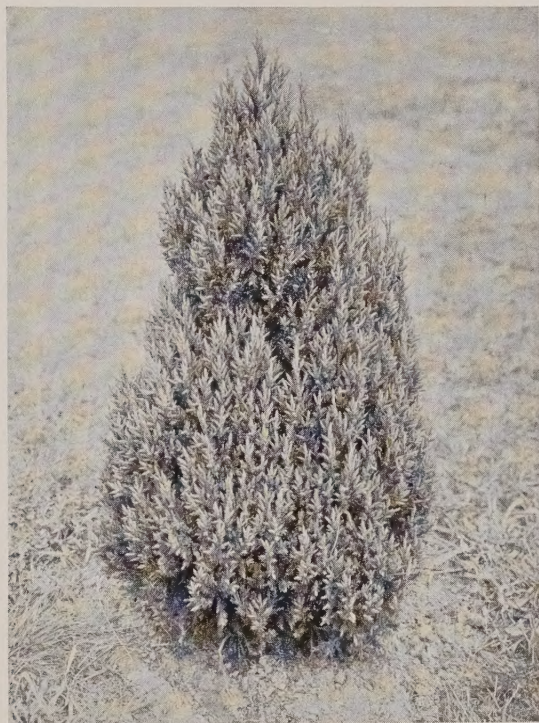
PLUME CYPRESS

JUNIPERS

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*) LS 3'—Low and fan-shaped with dull greenish-gray foliage. A most versatile evergreen.

Sargent Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*) LS 3'—Prostrate habit. Bright green foliage. Splendid for rock gardens or to grade down plantings to lawn level.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica*) C 15'—Very slender with bluish-green foliage. Makes an excellent accent point in formal plantings.



SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

Spiny Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*) BP 8'—A dense, steel blue-green plant, broad at the base and tapering to a point.

Meyer Juniper (*Juniperus squamata meyeri*) US 4'—Dwarf habit. Unusual, intense steel-blue foliage.

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) C 75'—A native in our open landscapes. Bright, rich, blue-green foliage and waxy blue berries. Tolerates open exposures.

Silver Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*) C 25'—Similar to Redcedar, but has silvery-blue foliage.

SPRUCES

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*) BP 50'—A tall, compact tree of rapid growth with blue-green foliage. Very hardy. Fine for screens, windbreaks, or as a specimen.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) BP 75'—Rapid grower with dark green needles. Excellent for screens and windbreaks.



BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea glauca conica*) NP 6'—Unique, symmetrical, conical form of unusually slow, dense growth. Light green.

Serbian Spruce (*Picea omorika*) BP 50'—Choicest of the large spruces. Graceful, sweeping branches. Its green foliage is silvery beneath.

Oriental Spruce (*Picea orientalis*) BP 75'—Resembles Norway Spruce, but denser, slower growth and darker green needles. Magnificent as an individual specimen.

Tigertail Spruce (*Picea polita*) BP 75'—Dense habit of growth. Exceptionally hardy in exposed places. Sharp, light green needles.

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*) BP 60'—Stiff, horizontal branches with medium green needles. Very hardy in exposed positions.

Blue Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*) BP 60'—Same as above, but gray-blue needles.

Koster Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens kosteri*) BP 50'—Similar to Blue Colorado Spruce, but grafted for uniform powder-blue foliage.

PINES

Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus cembra*) BP 70'—Resembles our native White Pine, but much slower growth. Soft, steel-blue needles. Makes a handsome individual specimen.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*) LS 4'—Low, round, dense habit. Foliage medium green. Very hardy. Useful in foundation groups.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) BP 50'—Boldly spread branches with medium green needles. Second only to Japanese Black Pine for hardiness in extreme exposures.



WHITE FIR



DOUGLAS FIR

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) BP 50'—More dense, bushy habit than most pines. Rapid grower. Long, dark green needles. Next to Austrian Pine in hardiness.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) BP 75'—The Pine that adds so much to the New England countryside. A spectacularly picturesque tree at maturity.

Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergi*) BP 60'—An outstanding tree for salt water exposure. Wide spreading and of broad, irregular growth.

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*) BP 70'—Foliage resembles Spruces, but is softer. Varies from medium green to gray-blue. Plant for specimen or screen.



UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW

YEW

The Yews continue to gain in popularity and for good reasons. Their hardiness, adaptability and rich, dignified appearance make them the most versatile of all the conifer families.

Irish Yew (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*) C 10'—The narrowest of all upright Yews. Very slow growing, dense, and compact without shearing.

Spreading English Yew (*Taxus baccata repandens*) LS 2'—Graceful, spreading form. Most prostrate of all Yews.

Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*) US 10'—Grows broader than tall, branching with several stems and developing into a low, bushy form.

Upright Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*) NP 25'—Erect, symmetrical, pyramidal form. Lends itself to shearing and makes a compact hedge or individual specimen.

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*) US 6'—More dwarf habit than Japanese Yew, with short, dark green needles on dense, compact branches. Unusually hardy. Unsurpassed for beauty and permanence.

Vermeulen Yew (*Taxus cuspidata vermeuleni*) US 10'—Resembles Japanese Yew, but more compact and full.

Brown's Yew (*Taxus media browni*) US 10'—Somewhat more upright than Japanese Yew. Very dense, with dark, heavy, waxy green foliage.

Hatfield Yew (*Taxus media hatfieldi*) US-C 20'—Resembles Hick's Yew somewhat, but wider spreading at the top.

Hick's Yew (*Taxus media hicksi*) US-C 20'—A distinctly columnar form with almost vertically ascending branches. Makes a superb formal hedge.

Kelsey Yew (*Taxus media kelseyi*) US 20'—Somewhat similar to Hatfield Yew in habit, but more oval shaped and compact.

ARBORVITAE

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) NP 40'—Conical in form, with bright green foliage. Grows quite rapidly. Stands shearing well.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis*) NP 20'—Upright in growth with a sharp spire effect. Dark green.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*) G 3'—A low-growing, dense, globe-shaped plant with bright green foliage.

American Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*) C 25'—Densely branched and of distinct columnar growth with rich, dark green foliage.

Rosenthal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis rosen-thali*) C 10'—Columnar form of slow growth and with lustrous, dark green foliage.

Ware Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*) NP 15'—This Siberian Arborvitae is dense, slow growing and upright. Grayish-blue green foliage.

Berckman's Golden Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*) G 3'—A small plant, round and compact and slow growing. Golden colored.

HEMLOCKS

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) BP 75'—The most graceful and beloved conifer of Eastern North America. Dense, deep green growth. Thrives in sun or shade.

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) BP 50'—Darker green and more hardy than Canada Hemlock. Irregular, pendulous branches.

In addition to the 50 varieties of evergreen conifers listed, we grow many others too numerous to mention. If you do not find one you are looking for, won't you ask us about it? We probably grow it or can locate it for you.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

WITH their year 'round green foliage and colorful array of blossoms, they have many pleasing uses. Many are slow growing and low in habit, making them suitable for foundation groups and as a background for garden flowers.

Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*) 3'—A mass of light pink flowers from June or July until frost. Bright, shiny green foliage. Upright and spreading.

AZALEAS

Amoena Azalea (*Azalea amoena*) 4'—Purple-red blossoms produced in a solid mass in April and May. Rich bronze foliage in the fall. Low and spreading.

Hinodegiri Azalea (*Azalea hinodegiri*) 3'—Bright crimson red flowers in April and May. Similar to Amoena Azalea in habit of growth, but slightly larger leaves.

Pink Japanese Azalea (*Azalea hinomayo*) 4'—Flowers are a beautiful shade of soft pink, produced in May.

Snow Azalea (*Azalea ledifolia alba*) 6'—Large, pure white flowers in May. Combines particularly well with Hinodegiri Azalea, or with any of the others.

Kurume Azaleas 3'—Low and Spreading

Coral Belle—Double shell pink.

Hatsugiri—Purple.

Pink Pearl—Salmon rose.

Yodogawa Azalea (*Azalea yodogawa*) 4'—Lavender-pink blossoms in May. Semi-evergreen foliage.

Wintergreen Barberry (*Berberis julianae*) 8'—A hardy, erect plant of compact growth, with rich green foliage throughout the winter.

Dwarf Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*) 4'—An ideal slow growing plant for formal edging in the flower garden or along walks. Lovely as a large individual specimen or in simple, informal foundation plantings.

Rose Daphne (*Daphne cneorum*) 1'—A sweet-scented, pink-flowered dwarf shrub with blue-gray foliage.

HOLLIES

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*) 10'—A rapid-growing, upright bush with compact, dark green foliage and black berries in fall and winter. Can be kept sheared to any desirable shape. Grown also in large and small-leaved varieties.

Boxleaf Holly (*Ilex crenata convexa*) 4'—A low spreading shrub with dense, glossy green foliage resembling boxwood. Black berries in fall and winter.

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) 8'—Dense, medium green foliage. Upright, globe-shaped habit. Shiny, black berries in fall. Excellent for mixed groups in low plantings.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) 40'—The familiar Christmas Holly. A narrow, pyramidal tree with dark, glossy green, spiny leaves and glittering, scarlet fruit in the fall and winter.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) 6'—A showy shrub bearing billows of pink and white clusters of crinkly, waxy flowers in June. Glossy green leaves.

Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbaei*) 4'—White blossoms borne in long, drooping racemes. Purplish-red leaves in fall. Open, spreading habit of growth.

Japanese Pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*) 1'—One of the best low evergreen ground covers for spots where it is difficult to make grass grow. Also makes an excellent edging to face down plantings to lawn level. Grows rapidly into a solid, rich green carpet. Thrives in shade.

Japanese Andromeda (*Pieris japonica*) 10'—Referred to as the Lily-of-the-Valley shrub. Large, drooping clusters of striking white flowers that open in April and bloom for several weeks in mid-spring. Slow, upright growth.

RHODODENDRONS

Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*) 6'—Densely-clustered flowers, pale to deep pink, blossoming in May. Handsome dark green leaves.

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) 8'—The parent of most of the best hybrids. Flowers are of various shades of dark rosy-lilac in June.

Hybrid Rhododendron (*Rhododendron Hybrids*) 10'—The showiest flowering evergreen shrubs. Many named varieties, each a different color. Blossom in June. Permanent, glossy green leaves.

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) 15'—Often called Great Laurel. White to blush pink flowers, borne profusely in large, round trusses in June. Very effective when massed in background groups.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL

Shade and Flowering Trees

THERE is no group of plants that yields so much beauty and satisfaction for so long a time with so little trouble and expense. Long-lived deciduous trees, whether for shade or ornamental value, are permanent features of your landscape and they should be given first consideration in new areas.



NORWAY MAPLE

MAPLES

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) 75'—One of our fastest growing shade trees. Light green leaves that are silvery beneath.

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*) 10'—A low, shrubby tree with striking red foliage. Makes a handsome, broad lawn specimen.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) 75'—For years this has been the best-known of the maples. Has a broad, rounded head and large, dark green leaves. Perfectly hardy. Tolerates quite a lot of exposure.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) 75'—This is the tree that gives our native landscape its brilliant red, crimson, and scarlet foliage in autumn. A roughly round-headed tree, it offers broad shade.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) 75'—Grows more upright and taller than the Norway Maple. Has dense foliage that turns bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. This is the tree from which maple sap is taken for syrup and sugar.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Small trees resembling fruiting peaches in habit of growth and foliage. Showy display of double blossoms in early spring.

Double White Flowering Peach (*Amygdalis persica alboblena*) 10'.

Double Pink Flowering Peach (*Amygdalis persica rosea plena*) 10'.

Double Red Flowering Peach (*Amygdalis persica rubro plena*) 10'.

Weeping Double Red Flowering Peach (*Amygdalis persica rubro plena*) (weeping variety) 10'.

BIRCHES

European White Birch (*Betula alba*) 50'—A tall, graceful tree with white stems even when young. Grown in clumps or single stem trees.

Young's Weeping Birch (*Betula alba pendula youngi*) 60'—An unusually graceful, drooping tree. The bark is silvery white at maturity. Excellent as a lawn specimen.

Canoe Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) 40'—Loose, graceful head with slender trunk, which is brown when young and turns white as it develops. Large, handsome leaves.



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Gray Birch (*Betula populifolia*) 40'—A native Long Island tree. Usually grows in clumps with smooth, grayish-white bark and glossy dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

European Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) 60'—A bushy tree resembling the Beeches. Fine for a tall hedge. Can be sheared to any desired shape.

Katsura-Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) 30'—A striking tree of pyramidal form, with medium-sized, heart-shaped leaves that are pink when opening, rich, medium green in summer, and brilliant shades of orange-scarlet in fall.

American Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) 40'—An upright, spreading tree of shrubby growth. Reddish-purple blossoms are borne on the stems in April before the leaves appear. Makes a lovely contrast of color when interplanted with Dogwoods.

Yellow-wood (*Cladrastis lutea*) 50'—Belongs to the Locust family. Has feathery leaves and clusters of fragrant white flowers in June.

DOGWOODS

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) 25'—A native of Eastern North America. Produces large, snowy-white flowers in May. Glittering red berries borne in clusters in autumn.

Double Flowering White Dogwood (*Cornus florida alba plena*) 25'—Similar to Flowering Dogwood, but blossoms are double and flower about ten days later, thus prolonging the flowering period.

Red Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*) 20'—Pink to deep, rose-colored flowers in early spring. Lovely alone or in combination with the other Dogwoods.

Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*) 20'—Attractive upright tree with white flowers and pinkish fruit. Blossoms later than Flowering Dogwood.



EUROPEAN PLANE TREE



BECHTEL CRAB

HAWTHORNS

Carriere Hawthorn (*Crataegus carrierei*) 20'—Spreading habit of growth. Lustrous leaves, turning red and orange in fall. White blossoms.

Thicket Hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*) 20'—A fine native variety with large leaves and white blossoms in May, succeeded by clusters of scarlet berries in fall.

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*) 20'—Its dense foliage forms a round head. Broad, triangular leaves, lustrous green in summer and turning scarlet or orange in fall. Shining scarlet fruit.

Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus crusgalli*) 30'—Rigid, spreading branches. Long, sharp thorns and glossy green leaves, turning brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. Red fruit.

Glossy Hawthorn (*Crataegus nitida*) 15'—Spreading, broad, open, and unsymmetrical. Lustrous green foliage that turns orange and scarlet in autumn. Dull red fruit.

English Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxycantha*) 20'—Very small tree. Broad, triangular green leaves and scarlet fruit.

Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxycantha splendens*) 15'—A small, upright tree with rich, luxuriant foliage and very deep crimson flowers.

Double Pink Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxycantha splendens rosea*) 15'—Similar to above, but pink blossoms.



PIN OAK

BEECHES

American Beech (*Fagus americana*) 60'—Large, spreading tree of symmetrical habit. Rich yellow autumn foliage and smooth gray bark.

European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) 75'—A choice symmetrical tree that branches close to the ground. Smaller leaves than American Beech. Excellent for screens, clipped hedges, or as an individual specimen.

River's Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica riversi*) 75'—A low-branching tree forming a noble head with leaves that are bright, reddish-purple in spring and turn glossy purple-green in summer.

Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) 60'—A beautiful tree of upright habit, with a clean, straight trunk and spreading branches. Fan-shaped leaves which turn from green to lemon yellow in fall. An excellent city street tree or for a lawn specimen. Practically disease-resistant.

Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) 60'—A fast growing tree with large, picturesque head. Stout spines $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long all along its trunk and branches. Leaves turn clear yellow in fall. An excellent tree for severe exposures.

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) 60'—A pyramidal, symmetrical, tall and straight tree. Its stout branches are often corky-ridged. Star-shaped leaves that turn brilliant crimson, yellow and orange in fall.

Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 80'—A very tall-growing, straight tree. Tulip-shaped flowers and saddle-shaped leaves. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

MAGNOLIAS

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*) 20'—A large, shrub-like tree bearing giant rose-pink or purplish-white blossoms in early spring, before the large, glossy, green leaves appear.

Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*) 8'—Dwarf and compact in growth. Large, fragrant, pure white, star-shaped flowers in early spring.

Flowering CRAB APPLES

These small trees are literally covered with pink and white blossoms in May and in the autumn they bear heavy crops of showy fruits, ranging from pale green and yellow to deep red. They are perfectly hardy and flower annually without interruption.

Arnold Crab (*Malus arnoldiana*) 12'—Semi-double pink flowers and yellow fruit. Makes a dense mound of shrub-like growth.

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*) 20'—Single crimson flowers in great profusion. Low-headed tree, spreading in habit, with slightly twisted branches.

Siberian Flowering Crab (*Malus baccata*) 30'—Flowers pink in bud and opening pure white. Fruit yellow, spotted red.

Wild Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*) 30'—Thorny branches. Blush-colored blossoms and hard, yellow fruit.

Dolga Crab (*Malus dolga*) 15'—Pure white flowers and red fruit.

Eley Crab (*Malus eleyi*) 20'—Purplish foliage, purplish-red flowers, and deep red fruit.

Japanese Crab (*Malus floribunda*) 20'—A small, round-topped tree. Buds are carmine, open to pink and fade to white. Red fruit the size of a pea.

Purple Crab (*Malus floribunda purpurea*) 15'—Brilliant foliage of rich, reddish-purple. Single deep red flowers and red fruit.



SINGLE JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY

Parkman Crab (*Malus halliana parkmani*) 15'—Slow growing tree with small, dark green leaves. Dark rose buds, opening to semi-double, pale pink blossoms. Brownish-red fruit.

Hopa Crab (*Malus hopa*) 12'—Upright tree with single, deep pink flowers, red fruit, and bronzy foliage.

Prairie Crab (*Malus ioensis*) 25'—Large, double, pale pink flowers, and greenish-yellow fruit.

Bechtel Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*) 15'—An upright, vase-shaped tree with double pink flowers resembling small roses. Greenish-yellow fruit.

Midget Crab (*Malus micromalus*) 10'—Pyramidal habit. Tiny, deep pink buds, opening to pale pink blossoms. Yellow fruit.

Redvein Crab (*Malus neidzwetskyana*) 20'—Tall-growing tree with purplish leaves, deep pink flowers, and large red fruit.

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*) 8'—A dwarf tree of bushy growth. Bears a profusion of snowy-white flowers and an abundance of red fruit.

Scheidecker Crab (*Malus scheideckeri*) 20'—Distinctly upright and slender. Very early, double pink blossoms and yellow fruit the size of a cherry.

Toringo Crab (*Malus sieboldi*) 15'—Low, dense, spreading habit of growth. Pink flowers and small, red or brownish-yellow fruit.

Chinese Crab (*Malus spectabilis*) 15'—A slender, compact grower with semi-double pink to rose-colored flowers and pale, reddish-yellow fruit. Leaves smooth and shiny.

Tea Crab (*Malus theifera*) 20'—Irregular and picturesque habit of growth. Numerous clusters of flowers rose-red in bud and pale pink when open. Yellow fruit.

Tupelo or Sourgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) 40'—Tall-growing tree native on Long Island. Leaves are shiny green above and gray beneath, turning a deep red in autumn. Blue-black fruit, borne on long stems.

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) 40'—Slender and graceful as a Birch. Flowers are borne in long, curving racemes, like drooping bouquets of Lily-of-the-Valley, in July and August. First tree with scarlet autumn foliage. Will grow in shade.

PLANETREES, or SYCAMORES

London Planetree (*Platanus acerifolia*) 80'—Very large tree with straight trunk and broad, round head. Maple-like leaves. Bark scales off in places, giving an unusual effect. Fruit hangs individually, like a small ball on a string. Excellent for a city or country street tree. Tolerates smoke, drought, and generally difficult conditions.

European Planetree (*Platanus orientalis*) 80'—Similar to London Planetree, but fruit hangs in clusters instead of individually.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*) 60'—A well-known, upright, and extremely fast-growing tree. Light, pale green leaves. Often used for a quick screen.



AMERICAN LINDEN

Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus blireiana*) 12'—Originally introduced to France by Pissard, gardener to the King of Old Persia. Deep purple foliage and round red fruit.

Flowering Oriental CHERRIES

Amanogawa—Narrow and upright. Semi-double pink blossoms.

Autumnalis—Earliest single, pale pink.

Beni-Higan—Large tree. Single, pale pink.

Hata-Zakura—Semi-double white, tinged pink.

Jugatzu-Zakura—Semi-double pink.

Kofugen—Fine, shapely tree. Double pink.

Kanzan—Spreading tree. Drooping double rose.

Mount Fuji—Large, double snow white.

Naden—Double light pink.

Ojochin—Semi-double light pink.

Paul Wohlert—Double pink.

Shirofugen—Double white with green centers.

Yoshino—Small pinkish blossoms.

Single Weeping Japanese Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella pendula*) 15'—Brilliant display of single pink blossoms, borne on graceful branches that arch to the ground as the tree matures.

Double Weeping Japanese Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella rosea*) 15'—Same as above, but double pink blossoms.



AMERICAN ELM

OAKS

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) 75'—A large, handsome shade tree, especially valued for its brilliant scarlet leaves in autumn. Makes a perfect, symmetrical specimen.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) 75'—This tall, handsome, long-lived tree is one of our best shade trees. It has horizontal, drooping branches and finely-divided, dark green leaves, which turn red in fall. A rapid grower.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) 75'—More broad-topped than either of the above oaks. Dull green leaves, turning deep red in autumn. Makes the most rapid growth of all the oaks.

Weeping Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina pendula*) 40'—A large, fast-growing tree of graceful, weeping habit. Light, feathery foliage that appears as one of the very first signs of spring. Does particularly well in a moist place.

European Mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) 50'—A small tree bearing large, flat heads of white flowers in May, and broad, flat clusters of brilliant orange-red berries from July into winter.

LINDENS

American Linden (*Tilia americana*) 75'—Broad, round-headed tree that offers plenty of shade. Firm, gray bark, clean green leaves 4-8 inches long, and intensely fragrant yellow flowers.

Littleleaf European Linden (*Tilia cordata*) 70'—Forms a very dense head with numerous branches. Very symmetrical without pruning. An excellent tree for lawn specimen. Leaves 1-2½ inches long.

Bigleaf European Linden (*Tilia platyphyllos*) 75'—The earliest Linden to flower. Large, ovate leaves, thick, white, and densely hairy beneath, 2½-5 inches long.

Silver Linden (*Tilia tomentosa*) 40'—Almost circular leaves 2-4 inches long, that are medium green above and silvery beneath. Best Linden for seashore.

Common European Linden (*Tilia vulgaris*) 75'—Globular and symmetrical in shape. Makes a wonderful shade tree. Broad, ovate leaves 2¼-4 inches long.

ELMS

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) 80'—Lofty and spreading with arching branches. Attains great character and individual beauty at maturity.

Vase-Shaped American Elm (*Ulmus americana*—vase type) 80'—A superior Elm with more uniform head than the regular American Elm.

Dwarf Asiatic Elm (*Ulmus pumila*) 75'—An extremely rapid-grower. Dense, oval or globular head with small leaves.

USES FOR TREES

The value of shade and flowering trees on any property cannot be denied. Trees may be used to frame a picture, to screen out unsightly views, to add variety of form and foliage mass, to increase interest in a garden because of shadows cast upon the lawn or buildings. They may be used to supply shade to make a house more livable or to act as a windbreak to keep off cold winds. A tree in a garden may be a decided asset in supplying a spot of shade under which the home owner may sit in comfort and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

In parks or on large estates, the selection of trees is not so much of a problem, for there are many species and varieties that are suitable. But the small property is another matter. Strange as it may seem, the small property is the most difficult to design, because a mistake made in the selection and placing of almost any plant or other feature may result in impairing the whole scheme. And this is particularly true in the case of trees.

The problem of the small property owner may be solved in one of two ways: either to plant a party tree with a neighbor, such as an oak, or to choose a tree that will be satisfactory for the limited space and buy as large a one as the pocketbook will stand—then develop skill in training it and take anticipatory and pleasant patience in watching it develop to fill the ultimate space.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Five-leaved Aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*) 10'—Upright, with arching spiny branches, and bright green, shiny foliage.

Downy Shadblow (*Amelanchier canadensis*) 30'—Large, graceful tree-like shrub, with snowy white flowers in early spring. Deep maroon fruits in late spring.

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*) 8'—Densely branched shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May and June. Bright red berries and crimson foliage in fall.

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) 6'—Similar to Red Chokeberry, but glossy, black fruit.



SWEET SHRUB

AZALEAS

Sweet Azalea (*Azalea arborescens*) 4'—Low, broad, dense plant bearing a profusion of pinkish-white, intensely fragrant flowers in June.

Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulaceae*) 6'—The most showy deciduous Azalea. June blossoms range from lemon yellow, through orange to red.

Torch Azalea (*Azalea kaempferi*) 5'—Tall growing variety with flowers varying from bright orange-red to salmon-pink in May.

Dahurian Azalea (*Azalea mucronulatum*) 6'—One of the first Azaleas to flower in April. Rosy-lavender flowers before leaves appear.

Pinxterbloom (*Azalea nudiflora*) 4'—Low, broad, bushy plant with pink flowers in May.

Downy Pinxterbloom (*Azalea rosea*) 4'—Very fragrant, deep rose blossoms in May.

Pinkshell Azalea (*Azalea vaseyi*) 5'—Graceful, irregular habit. Small, compact clusters of delicate, shell-pink flowers in May. Brilliant scarlet fall foliage.

Swamp Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) 6'—Latest Azalea to bloom. Vigorous, upright growth with an abundance of fragrant pink and white flowers in July.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*) 4'—Best known hardy hedge plant. Rich green foliage in summer, turning to bright red in fall. Sharp spines and red fruit.

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*) 5'—Just like Japanese Barberry except that its foliage remains dark reddish-purple throughout the season.

Hybrid Butterflybush (*Buddleia* in variety) 8'—Tall growing shrub with long sprays of fragrant, colorful blossoms. Dies back to ground in some places, but makes rank growth every year.

Charming—Brilliant pink.

Dubonnet—Wine-red.

Ile de France—Rosy-purple.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) 5'—Large, glossy foliage and pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers from May until August.

Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*) 10'—Native Sweet Pepper Bush with spikes of creamy white flowers in July and August.

SHRUB DOGWOODS

Tartarian Dogwood (*Cornus alba*) 10'—Erect-stemmed shrub with clean, green foliage, blood-red branches, and bluish-white berries.

Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*) 10'—Red-stemmed shrub with white flowers in June and blue berries in October.

Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mas*) 20'—Shrub-like tree with yellow flowers before the leaves in early spring and an immense quantity of scarlet autumn fruits.

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*) 15'—White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.

Bloodtwig Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) 10'—Dark red branches. Greenish-white flowers and blue fruit.

Goldentwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*) 8'—Yellow branches, making a striking contrast with the red-branched varieties.

Spreading Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*) 6'—Low, spreading shrub with long, arching branches. Fine, glossy leaves, pinkish flowers in June, and scarlet fruit in fall.

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*) 5'—Large, orange-red to crimson flowers in early spring and yellow fruits.

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) 10'—Upright shrub with bright green stems and leaves and bright yellow flowers in May and June.

February Daphne (*Daphne mezereum*) 4'—A dwarf shrub with rosy-purple blossoms before the leaves in March.



JAPANESE BARBERRY

DEUTZIAS

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*) 3'—Compact shrub profusely covered with white flowers in May.

Lemoine Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*) 5'—A vigorous, floriferous shrub with pure white blossoms in May on great sprays along stout branches.

Pride of Rochester Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*, *Pride of Rochester*) 12'—Best-known and most popular Deutzia. Tall, wide-spreading bush, covered with large, double, fringed pink and white flowers in June.

Russian Olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) 20'—Spreading bush with foliage that is silvery-gray beneath. Fragrant yellow flowers and orange fruit.

Cherry Eleagnus (*Eleagnus longipes*) 6'—Reddish-brown branchlets, foliage dark green above and silvery beneath, and yellowish-white, fragrant flowers followed by edible, scarlet fruits.

Redvein Enkianthus (*Enkianthus campanulatus*) 12'—Resembles an upright Azalea. Pink, bell-shaped flowers like those of *Andromeda* in May. Beautiful fall colored foliage.

Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*) 10'—Densely-branched, compact shrub with yellowish flowers followed by reddish-orange berries. Foliage turns brilliant red in fall. Sometimes called *Burning Bush*.

Dwarf Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus compacta*) 6'—A dwarf type of the above plant. Very dense and slow growing.

Common Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*) 10'—A graceful shrub with slender branches and large, pure white flowers in May.

FORSYTHIAS

Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*) 8'—Erect-growing shrub, but when mature the branches arch gracefully, and bear a profusion of deep yellow flowers.

Showy Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*) 8'—Much more profuse-flowering than most Forsythias and flowers are several shades richer yellow. Vigorous, compact habit of growth.

Weeping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*) 6'—Long, drooping branches with bright yellow flowers in early April.

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*) 8'—Upright branches covered with a profusion of rich yellow flowers, followed later by broad, deep green foliage.

Greenstem Forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*) 8'—Upright, arching habit with conspicuous light green bark and pale yellow flowers in late April.

Common Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) 15'—A tree-like shrub producing fringy yellow flowers late in November after leaves have fallen.

Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*) 12'—Erect, sturdy, tree-like shrub producing large, showy flowers in August when little else is in bloom. Pink, violet, purple, red, and white varieties.

HYDRANGEAS

Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*) 6'—Large clusters of pure white flowers 4-5 inches in diameter from June until September. Few plants will bloom as well in the shade.

Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*) 10'—Large, conical white flowers, turning pink with age. If pruned severely every spring, it will produce larger and more flowers.

Dense Saint Johnswort (*Hypericum densiflorum*) 6'—A showy shrub of stiff, dense habit. Brilliant yellow flowers from July to September.

Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) 10'—Upright branches and light green foliage. Spectacularly brilliant scarlet berries remaining well into winter.

Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) 8'—Long sprays of graceful foliage completely buried in delicate pink blossoms in June.

PRIVETS

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*) 15'—Tall-growing, upright shrub with medium green, lustrous leaves. Good hedge plant or for quick-growing screen.

Ibodium Privet (*Ligustrum ibodium*) 8'—A hybrid between *Ibota* and *California Privet*, combining the rich, glossy green leaves of the latter and the bushiness and hardiness of the former.

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*) 8'—One of the hardiest and most graceful varieties. Spreading, curving branches, grayish-green leaves, and fragrant white flowers in June, followed by black berries.

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*) 6'—Low, spreading shrub with branches almost horizontal. Excellent for "facing down" shrub plantings, or as a hedge plant or individual specimen.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) 10'—The most popular hedge plant of all. Fast-growing, erect, adaptable to unlimited trimming. Disease-resistant and perfectly hardy anywhere.

HONEYSUCKLES

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) 10'—Semi-evergreen shrub with fragrant yellowish-white flowers in April and May.

Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*) 10'—Spreading shrub with fragrant white flowers in May and red fruit in autumn.

Morrow Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowi*) 8'—Yellowish-white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red berries in summer. Wide-spreading branches and dark green foliage.



VANHOUTTE SPIREA

Manchurian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*) 10'—Dense, upright growth. Creamy yellow flowers in June and lustrous red berries in fall.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tartarica*) 10'—A big, graceful bush with a profusion of pink blossoms in June. An abundance of light red berries in fall. White, pink, and rosy-red varieties.

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica carolinensis*) 5'—Low, spreading native shrub. Sub-evergreen, dark glossy green leaves, and charming, light gray, waxy berries, which are used for candle making. Thrives in seaside plantings.

MOCKORANGES

Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) 10'—Tall-growing shrub with upright branches bearing pure white, fragrant flowers in June.

Big Scentless Mockorange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*) 8'—A vigorous, rapid-growing variety bearing white flowers in June.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginalis*) 8'—An erect shrub which covers itself with very large, semi-double, fragrant white flowers most of the summer.

Red-Berried Photinia (*Photinia villosa*) 15'—Upright growth with slender, spreading branches. White flowers in broad, flattened heads and clusters of bright scarlet fruit.

Goldleaf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius luteus*) 10'—Showy yellow leaves, turning bronzy in autumn. Makes a decided contrast with green-foliage shrubs.

Double White Flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa albiplena*) 6'—Dwarf shrub with small, double white rosettes produced abundantly along the stems in late April and early May.

Double Pink Flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa sinensis*) 6'—Same as above, but double, rose-colored flowers.

Beach Plum (*Prunus maritima*) 12'—A native plant that thrives in seaside plantings. Bushy growth and billows of white flowers in early spring. Purple fruit in September that makes fine jelly.

Jetbead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*) 6'—Dwarf, spreading shrub with crinkly, heavy-veined leaves and snowy white blossoms in May. Jet black berries.

Common Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*) 15'—Clouds of purplish, misty flowers borne in August. Leaves turn from green to brown, red, and yellow in autumn.

SPIREAS

Garland Spirea (*Spiraea arguta*) 6'—Best early-flowering Spirea. Sheets of minute white flowers in May.

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda*, Anthony Waterer) 3'—A dwarf, free-flowering plant with bright rosy-crimson flowers in broad, flat heads throughout summer and fall.

Douglas Spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*) 8'—A narrow, upright shrub with deep pink flowers borne on spikes in June.

Reeves Spirea (*Spiraea reevesiana*) 5'—Upright growth with white flowers that follow Vanhoutte Spirea.

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergii*) 5'—Fine, feathery foliage on graceful, spreading branches. Abundant white flowers in early May, at the same time as Forsythia.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*) 10'—Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Gracefully arching branches covered with large clusters of white flowers around Memorial Day. Fine hedge plant.

Cutleaf Stephanandra (*Stephanandra flexuosa*) 6'—Bushy shrub with finely-cut foliage and white flowers in May.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*) 6'—A fine, bushy shrub with decorative leaves and slender branches, which bend under a load of white, waxy berries in autumn.

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) 6'—Very arching, drooping branches, and small, dark red berries.

LILACS

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*) 10'—A graceful plant with arching branches and very fragrant, lavender-blue flowers, opening in late spring.

Common Purple Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) 15'—Best known of all Lilacs. A strong, vigorous, upright shrub with rich, dark green foliage, and large panicles of very fragrant, purplish flowers in late May.

Common White Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*) 15'—Same as above, but has pure white flowers.

16 Varieties of

FRAGRANT HYBRID LILACS 15'

Also called French Lilacs. Improved varieties in a wide color range. Huge trusses of single, semi-double, and double flowers, many of which are intensely fragrant. They bloom when very young and grow only to moderate size.

Alphonse Lavalle—Double, pale bluish-lilac.

Belle de Nancy—Double, satiny pink.

Charles the Tenth—Single, light purple.

Congo—Single, deep purple.

De Mirabel—Single, violet.

Edward Andre—Double, pink.



EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH

- Hugo Koster**—Single, reddish-lilac.
Leon Gambetta—Double, lilac-rose.
Michael Buchner—Double, pale lilac.
Mme. Casimer Perier—Double, white.
Marie Legraye—Single, white.
Mme. Lemoine—Double, white.
President Grevy—Double, pale blue.
Rubra de Marly—Single, rosy-purple.
Souvenir de Louis Spaeth—Single, deep purple.

Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) 8'
 —A handsome native shrub, valued for its large, blue-black berries of excellent flavor. Brilliant fall foliage. Bright red twigs in winter.

16 Varieties of VIBURNUMS

Mapleleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*) 5'—
 Large leaves resembling those of a Maple. White flowers in June, and black fruit. Endures shady locations.

American Cranberrybush (*Viburnum americanum*) 12'—Dense, upright growth with white flowers in June and bright red berries.

Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodi*) 10'
 —Somewhat similar to Fragrant Viburnum, but much faster and taller-growing. Semi-evergreen foliage and rather fragrant pinkish-white flowers in May.

Fragrant Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*) 4'—A low, round bush with charming clusters of very fragrant pale rosy-white blossoms in May.

Witherod (*Viburnum cassinoides*) 12'—Slender, upright growth. Creamy white blossoms in June, followed by clusters of dark blue berries in fall.

Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) 12'—A native shrub with glossy, green foliage and white flowers in June. Blue berries in fall. Like other Viburnums, it flourishes in shade.

Linden Viburnum (*Viburnum dilitatum*) 10'—A free-flowering shrub producing 6-inch clusters of snowy-white flowers in May and June. Scarlet fruit nearly all winter.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*) 15'—Robust growth with large foliage which is silvery beneath. Clusters of white blossoms in May and red fruit that turns black in fall.

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) 20'—A vigorous, tree-like shrub. Creamy white, very fragrant flowers in June and bluish-black berries.

Kentucky Viburnum (*Viburnum molle*) 10'—
 Similar to Arrowwood, but more bushy.

European Cranberrybush (*Viburnum opulus*) 12'
 —One of the best all-around shrubs. Large, disease and insect-resistant foliage, white flowers in June, and red berries resembling cranberries.

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*) 10'
 —Large clusters of white flowers like snowballs in May.

Blackhaw (*Viburnum prunifolium*) 15'—Irregular, upright growth, with handsome white flowers in June. Black berries in fall.

Siebold Viburnum (*Viburnum sieboldii*) 10'—
 Broad, upright, spreading shrub with heavy, leathery, light green leaves, white blossoms in June, and black fruit.

Doublefile Viburnum (*Viburnum tomentosum*) 8'
 —A very bushy shrub with white flowers in June and a fine fall color.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*) 8'—Showy white flowers in June and beautiful, dark green foliage. Blooms a little later than the Common Snowball.

WEIGELAS

Rose Weigela (*Weigela amabilis*) 8'—Open habit of growth. Light pink flowers in June.

Red Flowering Weigela (*Weigela Eva Rathke*) 8'
 —Perhaps the showiest of the family. Dark, crimson-brown flowers from June well into the summer.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela floribunda*) 10'—An attractive variety with an abundance of tubular, crimson blossoms in June.



RED FLOWERING WEIGELA

ROSES



DOROTHY PERKINS

BUSH ROSES

Hugonis Rose (*Rosa hugonis*) 6'—A handsome, arching shrub with spiny stems and delicate foliage. Blooms in May with long, bright yellow garlands of single flowers, followed by red, translucent fruit.

Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*) 6'—A stout, upright shrub, densely covered with spines and bold, wrinkled leaves. Flowers are large, single, rose-red, and followed by crimson fruits. Also grown in a white-flowered variety. Excellent for seashore planting.

CLIMBING ROSES

Albertine—Coppery-rose.

American Pillar—Large, sparkling pink, single flowers. Bold, waxy foliage. A lusty climber.

Blaze (U. S. Patent No. 10)—Large clusters of vivid scarlet flowers in June and again in the fall.

Chaplin's Pink Climber—Single, clear pink.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell-pink. Also grown in a white variety.

Dr. Van Fleet—Pale, flesh-pink with slightly darker center.

Emily Gray—Yellow. Particularly glossy foliage.

Excelsa—Similar to Dorothy Perkins, but crimson.

Gardenia—Pale yellow.

Golden Climber (U. S. Patent No. 28)—Rich, golden yellow.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin—Very large, pink.

Mary Wallace—Rose pink.

New Dawn (U. S. Patent No. 1)—Double, apple blossom-pink. The hardiest, everblooming, climbing rose.

Paul's Scarlet—Vivid, scarlet-red flowers on long stems in June.

Silver Moon—Large, single, white.

Wichuriana Memorial Rose—Small, white. Used as a ground cover.



RUGOSA ROSE

Ornamental Vines and Ground Covers

VINES are an important class of plants. As climbers, they cling to walls of brick, stucco, or stone, or grow by twining themselves over trellises, arches, pergolas, and fences. Still others will trail over rocks or rough slopes. They soften harsh lines and angles, and screen undesirable views.

Porcelain Ampelopsis (*Ampelopsis heterophylla*) 25'—Decorative, deeply-lobed leaves, striped with creamy white. Clusters of turquoise blue berries.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) 35'—A vigorous, rapid-grower, with broad, green leaves, turning a rich crimson in autumn. Valuable for covering walls.

Engelmann Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*) 35'—Similar to above variety, but smaller leaves. Will cling readily to almost any flat surface.

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*) 35'—A favorite climber. Clings tenaciously to brick, masonry, rocks, and stumps. Dark, glossy foliage, turning brilliant orange-scarlet in autumn.

Trumpetcreeper (*Bignonia radicans*) 30'—Bold-growing with interesting foliage and partially climbing habit. Huge, trumpet-shaped flowers, varying from brownish-orange to brilliant scarlet.

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrum orbiculatus*) 20'—Rapid-grower with brilliant orange-yellow fruit in fall. Wonderful for indoor decoration, as well as for covering fences, stone walls, and banks.

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) 25'—Glossy leaves, which turn brilliant yellow in autumn. Big, showy clusters of orange-crimson fruit in fall.

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*) 25'—The showiest of the fall-blooming vines. Makes a luxuriant growth with lustrous green foliage. Medium-sized, pure white flowers in late summer and fall in feathery masses with a rich fragrance.

Wintercreeper (*Euonymus radicans*) 20'—Self-clinging vine with dainty, light green leaves.

Bigleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*) 20'—Similar to above, but larger leaves. Often grown as a shrub.

Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*) 15'—Hardier, smaller-leaved variety of the well-known English Ivy. Rich, dark green leaves. Clings to any rough surface if helped to get started.

Everblooming Honeysuckle (*Lonicera heckrottii*) 15'—Large, fragrant flowers in immense clusters that blossom throughout the summer. Flame-red outside and apricot golden inside. Attractive gray-green foliage.

Hall Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*) 20'—Fragrant yellow and white flowers from mid-summer until frost. A vigorous grower, it makes an excellent ground cover in sun or shade, and is particularly effective in curbing erosion on banks.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) 15'—Showy vine with shiny, green leaves and brilliant scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.



WISTERIA

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium chinense*) 6'—A rapid-growing, freely-flowered vine covered with bright purple, star-shaped blossoms from June until September, succeeded by bright scarlet berries.

China Fleecevine (*Polygonum auberti*) 25'—Tall-growing vine with bronzy young leaves, which turn green. Tiny white flowers borne abundantly in feathery sprays from August to October. The best hardy vine for immediate effects. Makes a tremendous growth in one season.

Common Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) 6'—Also called Myrtle. A splendid, low ground cover, with glossy green leaves and small, light blue flowers.

Japanese Longcluster Wisteria (*Wisteria multi-juga*) 30'—Hardy, tall-growing vine that fastens itself by twining. These improved varieties bear clusters from one to three feet long in May.

Kuchi-Beni—White, with pink tint.

Kyuskaku—Lavender.

Naga-Noda—Best purple.

Noda-Murasaki—Delicate lavender.

Rosea—Pink.

Shira-Noda—Pure white.

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*)—40'—Same habit of growth as above. Medium-long clusters of lavender, pea-shaped blossoms in May.

Fruit Trees and Berry Plants

ENJOY the thrill that comes with growing and eating your own fruit from OAK PARK selected plants. Every one is tested under Long Island conditions before being offered. Our stock includes the best of the old-time favorites and the dependable new ones, covering a range of seasons and uses to meet all requirements.

CROSS POLLINATION

Most fruit families have some varieties that are self-unfruitful and a good fruit crop cannot be assured unless at least one pollenizing variety from the same family is planted nearby. Those marked * are self-unfruitful and those marked "P" are recommended pollenizers. Those with both markings are self-unfruitful in themselves, but will pollinize other varieties.

STANDARD APPLES

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart for a permanent orchard. Most varieties bear when 6 or 8 years old.



APPLE TREES

Listed in Ripening Order

EARLY SUMMER

Yellow Transparent—Fruit is medium-sized, clear white, turning pale, waxy yellow. Good, crisp, juicy, sub-acid flavor. Very hardy and a young bearer. For cooking and eating.

Early Harvest—Old, well-known variety. Pale yellow and slightly sub-acid flesh. Good quality, tender, juicy, and tasty. For eating, cooking, and marketing.

SUMMER

Red Astrachan (P)—Fruit is handsome, large, round, nearly covered with a deep crimson. Juicy flesh of good flavor, though rather acid. Young, biennial bearer (sometimes annual). For eating and cooking.

Early McIntosh (P—best for Northern Spy)—Cross between McIntosh and Yellow Transparent. Resembles McIntosh with its handsome, uniform, solid red color, and juicy, white, tender flesh. Bears young and is an annual bearer. For eating, cooking, and marketing.

AUTUMN

Gravenstein—Large, striped red fruit of excellent flavor. Tree is strong and a regular and heavy bearer. For eating and cooking.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow and striped-red fruit. Pleasant aromatic flavor. Usually an annual bearer. For eating and cooking.

Wealthy (P)—Beautiful, moderate-sized, brilliant red fruit of fine quality. Wonderful flavor and juicy flesh. Noted for hardiness and freedom from disease. Young annual bearer. Good keeper. For eating, cooking, and baking.

***King**—Large-sized fruit, red with contrasting color. Crisp, juicy flesh. One of the best fall apples. Light annual bearer. For eating and cooking.



CORTLAND APPLES

EARLY WINTER

Northwest Greening—Attractive, greenish-yellow fruit. Flesh is firm and crisp with sub-acid flavor. Very hardy and vigorous tree. Biennial bearer. For cooking and baking.

***McIntosh (P)**—Striped red. Crisp, delicate, aromatic flavor. Tree is long-lived, a strong grower, and extremely hardy. Young annual bearer. For eating, cooking, and baking.

***Red McIntosh (P)**—Solid red strain. Flesh is white, tender, juicy, and of refreshing flavor. Otherwise same as McIntosh.

***Rhode Island Greening**—A large, superior, greenish-yellow apple of good quality. Annual bearer. Good keeper if picked early. Best greening for cooking and eating.

Golden Russet—Attractive, yellow-russet. Vigorous grower and long keeper. Good for eating and cooking in late spring.

Baldwin—Large, bright red fruit with crisp, juicy flesh. No variety replaces it as a late winter eating apple. Biennial bearer. For eating and cooking.

***Winter Banana**—Large, clear yellow with pink blush. Flavor resembles that of a banana. Young biennial bearer. For eating. Not recommended for cooking.

LATE WINTER

Jonathan (P)—Medium-sized, bright red. Rich, spicy flavor. Long-lived tree and a young, annual bearer. For eating and cooking.

***Northern Spy (P)**—for all but McIntosh—Large, red, attractively striped fruit. Highly flavored flesh. Hardy, long-lived tree. Late annual bearer. For eating and cooking.

***Cortland (P)**—best for McIntosh—Improved McIntosh type. Large fruit, bright red, blushed with darker red. Very hardy. Annual bearer. For eating and cooking.

York Imperial—Medium-sized, yellow with red shading. Flesh firm, juicy, and sub-acid. Early and heavy bearer. For eating.

Fameuse (Snow)—Probably the first apple cultivated in America. Brought here by French Jesuits about 300 years ago. Medium-sized, deep crimson. Flesh is snowy white, tender, and delicious. For eating and marketing.

Spitzenburg—Medium to large, deep red. Highly flavored flesh. Moderate bearer. For eating and cooking.

***Stayman Winesap**—Medium to large-sized. Slightly striped coloring to dull red. Crisp, juicy flesh of excellent flavor. Good keeper. Young bearer. For eating and cooking.

***Delicious (P)**—Probably the most popular apple of all time. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, and melting. A splendid keeper and a young bearer. For eating and cooking.

Grime's Golden—Medium to large, bright yellow fruit. Juicy and fine-flavored. Vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. For eating and cooking.

Red Delicious (P)—Solid red strain of Delicious, resembling its parent in all characteristics except color.

***Golden Delicious (P)**—Bright, golden yellow. Creamy white, firm, crisp, juicy flesh. Splendid keeper. Bears young and heavily. Probably the best yellow apple. For eating.

Stark—Large, striped red, of unusually fine quality. For eating and cooking.

DWARF APPLES

These are regular standard apples grown on dwarf rootstock to produce dwarf-growing trees for limited spaces. Our stock is limited to the few varieties available each season. Varieties, ages and prices quoted upon request.

CRAB APPLES

Excellent for jelly, preserving, and general cooking. Plant 20 to 25 feet apart for a permanent orchard.

Dolgo—Handsome, red fruit of medium size. Makes rich, ruby-red jelly. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive. September-October.

Hyslop—Medium-sized fruit, yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and a splash of maroon with a heavy blue bloom. Flesh is fine, firm, yellow, and astringent. Bears abundantly, usually biennially, in October.

Transcendent—Medium to large fruit, brownish-yellow with carmine blush. Flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, very juicy, and acid. Often bears at 3 years. August-September.

MANCHURIAN APRICOTS

Plant 12 to 15 feet apart for a permanent orchard.

Early Golden—Large, golden yellow fruit. Fine flavor. Bears at an early age. Fruit ripens ahead of Plums in August.

Moorpark—One of the largest Apricots. Orange-yellow with numerous specks. Flesh yellow, juicy, and sweet. August.

SWEET CHERRIES

All varieties are vigorous and productive. Usually bear when 5 to 7 years old. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart for permanent orchard.

***Black Tartarian (P)**—Very large, bright purplish-black fruit. Juicy and very rich. Remarkably dependable bearer and regular producer. Late June.

***Governor Wood (P)**—Fruit light yellow, marbled with light red. Large, heart-shaped, rich, sweet and juicy. Very productive. June.

***Yellow Spanish**—Pale yellow with bright red cheeks. One of the best of all light colored cherries. Excellent for maraschino. Late June.

***Windsor (P)**—Very large, juicy, firm and sweet. Almost black. Pinkish flesh, sometimes streaked. Excellent bearer and rapid grower. July.

SOUR CHERRIES

Not actually sour to the taste, but rather tart. Most varieties bear when 3 or 4 years old. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart for a permanent orchard.

Dyehouse—Medium-sized, clear red. One of the best early cherries. Mid-June.

Early Richmond—Clear, bright red and medium-sized. Extremely hardy tree. Unsurpassed for cooking. Late June.

Montmorency—Good sized fruit. Bright, clear red, and finely flavored. Can always be depended upon for a crop. Most popular sour cherry. Best for pies. June.

HANSEN BUSH CHERRY

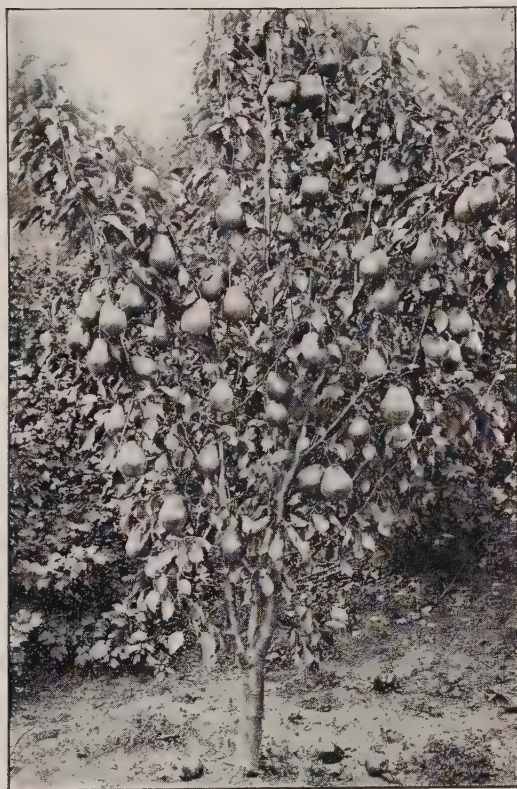
An ornamental shrub, bearing delicious fruit. Very easy to grow, most productive, and perfectly hardy. Fruit is large, black, and sweet. Leaves are silvery green, turning red in autumn. Attractive white blossoms.

STANDARD PEARS

Plant 18 to 20 feet apart for a permanent orchard. Most varieties bear when 6 or 7 years old.

***Anjou**—Large-sized fruit, green at first, yellow when ripe. Very juicy and tasty. Hardy, prolific tree. Begins to ripen in October. Best for late fall and very early winter use. For eating and cooking.

***Bartlett**—Justly the leading commercial pear. Fruit is large, golden yellow, with a reddish blush. Flesh is tender, juicy, with a delicious flavor. A vigorous, erect grower that bears abundantly. August and September. For eating and canning. Will not cross-pollinate with Seckel.



PEAR TREE

Buerre Bosc—Very large fruit of distinct gourd shape. Beautiful golden russet color. Fine-grained flesh, juicy and highly-flavored. October-November. For eating.

***Clapp Favorite (P)**—Large, pale lemon yellow with brown specks. Flesh is fine-textured, buttery, juicy, with a rich, delicate flavor. Tree is hardy and productive. Ripens slightly earlier than Bartlett. For eating.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme**—Large, dull greenish-yellow fruit, spotted russet. Flesh is white, rich, and of good quality. Long-lived and a young bearer. October-November. For eating.

DWARF PEARS

These are standard pears grown on Quince roots, giving dwarf growth that bears young. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart for permanent orchard. Varieties, sizes, ages, and prices quoted upon request.

PEACHES

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart for permanent orchard. Most varieties bear when 3 or 4 years old. Listed in approximate ripening order.

Golden Jubilee—Without an equal as an early, large, yellow freestone of high quality. Flesh is tender, juicy, and sweet. July.

Early Crawford—Medium-sized yellow fruit. Flesh is juicy and highly flavored. August.

Carman—Large, white-fleshed fruit with fine flavor. Freestone. Early August.

Rochester—Large, yellow, with an attractive red blush. A prolific and young bearer. Fine for canning. August.

Belle of Georgia—Large, attractive, white-fleshed fruit. Yellow with a red cheek. Freestone. Vigorous, hardy, and productive. Early July.

Champion—Large, creamy white fruit with red cheek. Juicy and thin-skinned. Flesh firm and sweet. Freestone. August.

Early Elberta—Resembles Elberta, except a little rounder in shape and about 10 days earlier.

***J. H. Hale**—Extra large peach, yellow overlaid with crimson. Golden yellow flesh of delicious flavor. Freestone. Not quite as hardy nor prolific a tree as some varieties. Early September.

Late Crawford—One of the finest late varieties. Large, yellow, and of excellent quality. Late September.

Elberta—The leader of all peaches. Will thrive anywhere that Peaches will grow. Unusually hardy. Large, yellow fruit with red cheek. Flesh is juicy, yellow, and highly flavored. Freestone. August-September.

Hiley—Medium-sized, white-fleshed freestone with beautiful red blush. Tough skin. Juicy and tender flesh. Early August.

South Haven—Yellow-fleshed and freestone with a good flavor. Tree is thrifty and productive. August.

Hale Haven—Cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven. Large, beautifully colored, yellow-fleshed freestone. Strong grower and heavy bearer. Ripens 10 days ahead of Elberta. August-September.

ORIENTAL PLUMS

Plant 16 to 20 feet apart for permanent orchard. They bear when 3 to 5 years old. Will not cross-pollinate with European Plums. Plant at least two varieties for better fruiting.

***Abundance (P)**—Large fruit, amber, turning to rich, bright cherry color. Light yellow flesh, exceedingly tender and juicy. Freestone. Excellent for canning. Early August.

***Burbank (P)**—Large, bright reddish-purple, cling-stone fruit. Flesh is yellow, stringy, very sweet and juicy. Low, spreading tree, vigorous and productive. Late August.

***Formosa (P)**—Midseason variety with large, greenish-yellow fruit, overlaid with red. Heavy cropper, but a biennial bearer. August.

***Red June (P)**—Medium to large, deep vermilion red. Light lemon yellow flesh. Vigorous, hardy, and productive. Ripens just before Abundance in early August.

***Satsuma (P)**—Vigorous tree, bearing purple fruit with dark red, firm, juicy flesh. Unsurpassed for canning. August.

***Waneta (P)**—Bright red fruit with small pit. An early bearer of good quality. August.

***Wickson (P)**—Very large, deep maroon fruit. Good quality flesh. Tree is considered a shy bearer. August-September.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Plant 16 to 20 feet apart for a permanent orchard. They usually bear when 5 or 6 years old. Will not cross-pollinate with Oriental Plums. Plant at least two varieties for better fruiting.

German Prune—Long, oval, purple fruit. Flesh is firm and sweet. Freestone. August-September.

***Imperial Gage**—Large, greenish-yellow fruit. Juicy and of fine quality. Strong and productive tree. Mid-August.

Italian Prune—Good sized purple fruit. Flesh is sweet and juicy. Fine for canning or drying. September.



BLUEBERRIES

Stanley Prune—Fruit is large, deep, bluish-purple, with firm and sweet flesh. Ripens 10 days earlier than most other varieties. September.

QUINCES

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart for permanent orchard. Plant at least two varieties for better fruiting.

***Champion**—Greenish, pear-shaped fruit. Young bearer. For jelly, marmalade, jam, or for flavoring other fruits. October.

Orange (P)—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow fruit. Fine-grained flesh of good quality. Best for cooking. September.

HYBRID BLUEBERRIES

Plant 3 to 5 feet apart for a permanent planting. Plant at least two varieties for better fruiting.

Cabot—Large, light blue, firm fruit, with excellent flavor. Low, spreading bush. One of the earliest varieties.

Rancocas—Large, light blue fruit with excellent flavor. Tall, vigorous bush. Midseason.

Rubel—Large, light blue fruit, rather tart in flavor. Tall, well-shaped bush. Late.

Jersey—Large, light blue, good quality fruit. Tall, well-shaped bush. Late.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant in rows, 4 to 6 feet apart in the row, in good, rich soil. Prune annually, cutting out all dead wood and surplus branches. Mulch heavily in the fall.

Downing—Medium-sized, whitish-green fruit of good quality. Strong, upright plant.

Houghton—Medium-sized, smooth red fruit. Tender and delicious. Bears abundantly and regularly.

Red Jacket—Light red, medium-sized fruit of excellent quality. Vigorous, upright growth.



GOOSEBERRIES



CURRENTS

CURRENTS

Same cultural directions as for Gooseberries. Hardy and easily grown. Popular for table use, for jellies, and to mix with red raspberries to supply pectin for raspberry jam. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.

Cherry—Clear, bright red fruit of medium size.

Fay—Large, round, glossy, medium-sized, red fruit. Pleasant sub-acid flavor.

Perfection—Large, extra fine quality, red fruit.

Red Lake—Finest of all red currants. Unusually large, light red berry. Sweeter, less acid, and a better keeper. Ideal for pies, jam, jelly, and juice.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—On the Blackberry type, but produced on a trailing vine instead of on an upright bush. The fruit is 10 days earlier than that of Blackberries, larger, and attractive jet black, firm, and tasty. Plants are disease-resistant. Fruit is wonderful for canning.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 6 or 7 feet apart. Otherwise, same cultural directions as for Raspberries.

Eldorado—The most popular variety. Berries are large, elongated, jet black and soft, with little core. Juicy flesh. Ripens over a long period. Hardy and a heavy bearer.

Rathbun—A large, midseason variety.

Wilson Early—A very early variety.

RED, BLACK, AND YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 to 5 feet apart in rows 5 or 6 feet apart. Cut back to 6 inches from the ground when planting. Keep well cultivated and fertilized. After bearing, prune out old wood.

Chief—The best early variety. Extra large, rich red berries, some an inch in diameter. Bears a tremendous crop of the best quality fruit. Finest for canning.

Cumberland—One of the best black Raspberries. Hardy, vigorous, and productive. Midseason.

Golden Queen—Large, yellow fruit of highest quality. Mix with red and black Raspberries for an attractive table setting.

Indian Summer—Everbearing red variety. Large, conical fruit.

Latham—Extra large, rich red berries. Finest red berry for canning.



RASPBERRIES

Morrison—Giant black berries, nearly 1 inch in diameter. Very thrifty and disease-resistant.

Newburg Red—Excellent color and quality. Large and firm. Good keeper. Berries do not crumble when shipped. Mild flavor.

St. Regis—Everbearing red variety. Continues to fruit heavily throughout the summer and early fall.

Taylor—Large, red, midseason variety.

STRAWBERRIES

Premier—Has produced a crop every year for 29 straight years since its introduction. Very productive. Frost proof. Early June.



STRAWBERRIES

Fairfax—Best of all for quality and quite productive. Berries are large, firm, and become dark when fully ripe. Early June.

Dorsett—At its best it equals Premier for productivity. Much higher quality. Not as hardy as some in frosty locations. Early June.

Catskill—Good quality, firm, and attractive berries. Best midseason variety.

Gem—More productive than Mastodon as an ever-bearing variety, but not as good for the spring crop.

Mastodon—Most popular and widely grown ever-bearer. Berries are large and of fine quality. A good spring cropper in addition to producing summer and fall berries.

GRAPES

All varieties are hardy and productive. For a vineyard, plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. For an arbor, plant 8 feet apart in a single row. Cut back tops to 3 or 4 strong buds when planting. Cultivate, fertilize, prune, and spray regularly for best crops.

Agawam—Large, red grape with rich, aromatic flavor and thick skin. Strong, productive grower. Ripens with Concord.

***Brighton**—Bright red fruit. Ripens just before Worden and somewhat earlier than Concord.

Caco—A red wine grape of midseason bearing. Not a very rank grower and rather a shy bearer.

Campbell Early—Large, black grape. Ripens about 2 weeks before Concord.

Catawba—Large, red fruit with a rich, vinous flavor. Pulp flesh of good quality. Late.

Concord—The most popular blue grape. Large, compact bunches of purplish-blue berries. Tender skin and juicy, sweet flesh. Midseason. Early September.

Delaware—Good sized, compact bunches of red grapes. Flesh is juicy, very sweet and refreshing. Vine very hardy and productive. Slow grower. Early midseason.

Golden Muscat—Golden yellow fruit. Fine muscat aroma. Large, compact bunches. Ripens 10 days after Concord.

Moore's Early—Best early blue grape. Has a peculiarly sweet flavor of its own. Ripens 2 weeks before Concord.

Niagara—Best of the standard light colored grapes. Large, greenish-white fruit, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Rank grower and very productive.

Winchell—Small greenish grape with sweet flesh.

Worden (P)—A blue-black grape similar to Concord, with even better quality and a few days earlier.

ASPARAGUS

Plant 10-12 inches apart in rows 18-20 inches apart in rich soil. Mulch in the fall. Cultivate cleanly. Feed heavily every year.

Mary Washington—There is no variety as good as this. Developed and introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is earlier, rust-resistant, large, tender, and juicy.

RHUBARB

Set plants with the crown or eye 2 inches below ground level. Plant 3 feet apart each way. Otherwise follow same cultural directions as for Asparagus.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Best known and most widely planted variety. Large, early, and tender. Not tough nor stringy. Mild sub-acid flavor. Excellent for pies, sauce, and canning.

McDonald—Introduced by McDonald College in Quebec. High crimson color when cooked. Flavor pleasantly acid, but sweet. Giant size stalks.

Canada Red—New, sweet, red variety.

HERE'S SOME INFORMATION TO HELP YOU GROW GOOD FRUIT

Number of Plants Recommended for An Average Family

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Asparagus or Rhubarb..... | 50-100 |
| Blackberries or Raspberries..... | 10-50 |
| Blueberries..... | 3-10 |
| Currants or Gooseberries..... | 10-20 |
| Grapes..... | 3-10 |
| Strawberries..... | 25-200 |
| Fruit Trees (Each Kind)..... | 2-6 |

How Long Before Fruit Trees Will Bear Some Fruit After Planting?

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 3 Year Apples..... | 2 to 4 years |
| 3 Year Plums..... | 1 to 2 years |
| 3 Year Pears..... | 2 years |
| 3 Year Sour Cherries..... | 1 to 4 years |
| 3 Year Sweet Cherries..... | 2 to 3 years |
| 3 Year Quinces..... | 1 year |
| 3 Year Peaches..... | 1 year |

Spraying and Fertilizing

A general home orchard spray, which is not "fool proof," but will do for most insects and diseases on fruit trees, berry plants, and vegetables:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Wettable Sulphur..... | 5 lbs. |
| Lead Arsenate..... | 2 lbs. |
| Rotenone..... | 3 lbs. |
| Total..... | 10 lbs. |

Mix the 3 powdered chemicals with 100 gallons of water, or reduce in same proportion for smaller amounts of water. Apply four times yearly as follows: (1) Before blooming, (2) After blooming, (3) Memorial Day, and (4) Fourth of July.

Well-rotted horse or cow manure is the best fertilizer for all fruits. Use a heavy mulch in early spring and late fall.

GENERAL INFORMATION

and

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

It is our earnest desire to attain mutual satisfaction with our customers. Please read the following information carefully to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings.

PRICES—See the current season's price list applying to this Catalog No. 471. They are issued each spring and fall.

TERMS—Cash, excepting established accounts, to which we will gladly extend 30 days' credit, or longer where specific arrangements are made at time of sale.

GUARANTEE—See Page 1.

BALLING AND BURLAPPING—All evergreens and evergreen shrubs are dug with balls of earth and enclosed in burlap (B&B) at list prices. This applies likewise to any other plants marked "B&B." Since with the balance of the plants balling is advisable at certain times of the year only, a charge will be made for digging any plant B&B if not so listed. Platforms used in balling are to be returned to us or they will be charged for.

PACKING AND BOXING, where necessary for express, parcel post, or freight shipment, will be charged for at cost.

SHIPMENT—Please give explicit instructions. We ship by motor and rail freight, express, and parcel post. Delivery by our own trucks expedites arrival and insures a minimum amount of handling. **Delivery beyond local limits is charged at cost.**

PLANTING—Due to modern handling methods, the transplanting season has been greatly extended. Our spring season commences about March 1st and continues through June, during which time almost all plants may be safely moved. In favorable weather, many plants may be safely moved through the summer. Our fall season starts with transplanting evergreens in late July and deciduous plants from late September or early October until freezing weather. We can furnish experienced planting foremen and plantmen if you wish. The cost of this service is low, considering the satisfaction derived from knowing that your plants have been given the right start.

QUOTATIONS AND SKETCHES covering contemplated planting will be submitted without cost or obligation unless large detailed plans are required, in which event we suggest that you consult a professional Landscape Architect. Reliable names will be furnished on request.

VISITORS are welcome at all times. You are cordially invited to drive or walk over our several miles of good roads throughout the nurseries and inspect our fine collection of hardy plants.

SALESMEN are available at our office to furnish information relative to the selection, care, and use of plants. No salesmen are maintained at our branch nurseries. We neither employ agents nor authorize dealers to use our name. Our salesmen will present our business card when calling on you.

RESPONSIBILITY AND STANDING—We refer you to the Commercial Agencies or satisfied customers in your vicinity, a list of which we will gladly send you upon request.

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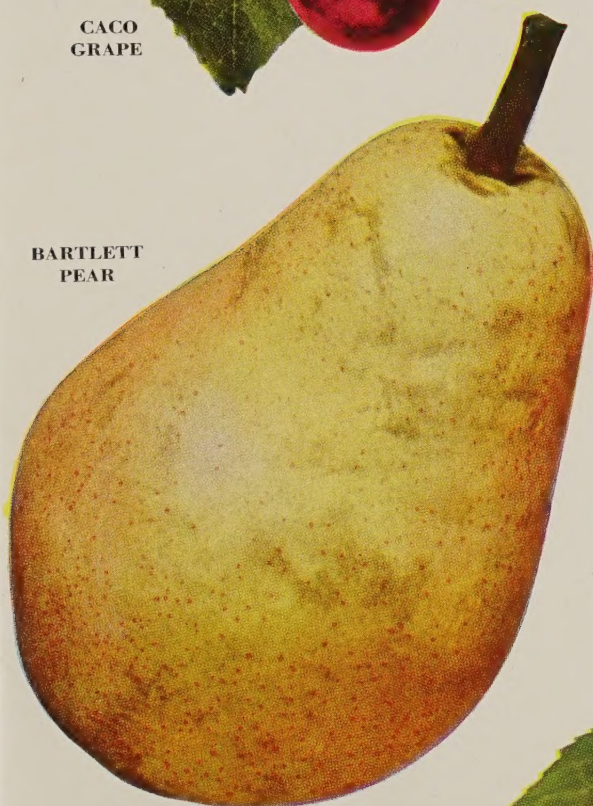
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CACO
GRAPE



WINDSOR CHERRY

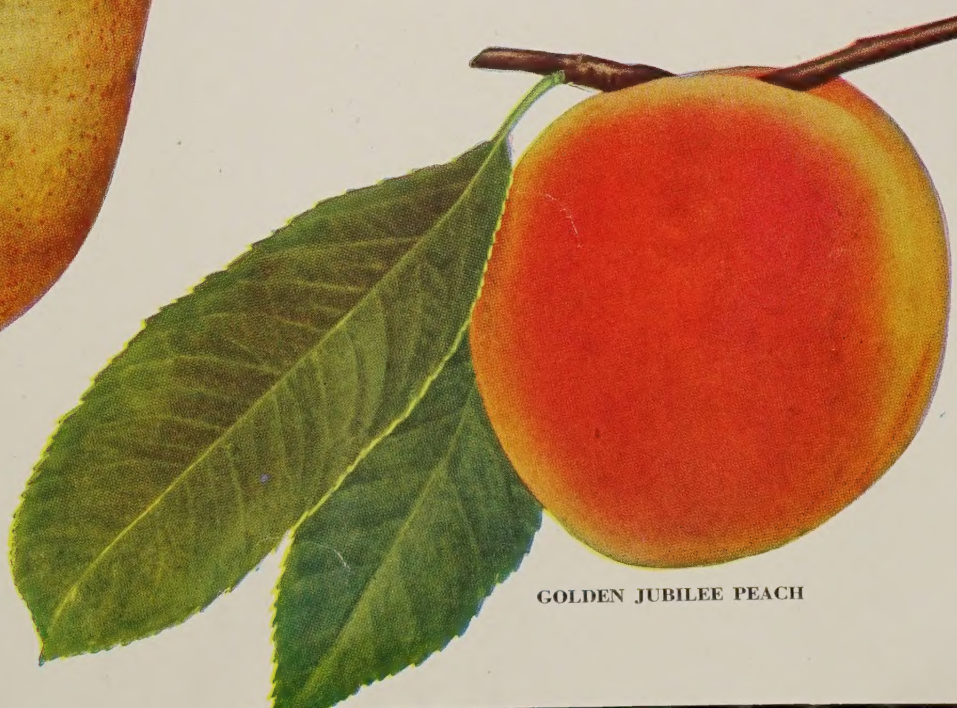


BARTLETT
PEAR



DELICIOUS
APPLE

FRUITS



GOLDEN JUBILEE PEACH

FLOWERING SHRUBS



ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA



GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA



FLOWERING QUINCE



TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE



VANHOUTTE SPIREA

COMMON PURPLE LILAC



VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE

